RALEIGH, N. C. DECEMBER 9, [illegible] NO. 88.

[illegible] Monday, Dec 8.

[illegible] was read.

[illegible] Governor, &c.

[illegible] Ayes 9, Noes 8.

[illegible] Monday, Dec. 1

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1862.

To Advertisers.—Persons sending in advertisements by mail or otherwise to the *Progress* will do well to enclose money to pay for the same. We have no time to attend to books, neither can accounts be collected with all the force we can command being employed to its utmost to print and mail the paper to the large number of subscribers that are pouring in upon us. In all cases, save those who advertise by contract, we would prefer that advertisements be paid for when handed in.

Some Special Notice to Subscribers.—All subscribers to the *Progress* out of the city are informed that the paper will be stopped to all names when the time paid for expires, and those who wish the paper continued should be careful to remit money by the mail before the time is out. The only notice that will be given will be the last page of the paper. Subscribers will keep this in mind.

Boys Wanted.—Two or three WHITE BOYS, in full health, active and trustworthy, are wanted at the *Progress* office to distribute the paper on the streets and at the counters. Boys in full work can make from $3 to $5 per week. None need apply unless willing to begin and go daily for one year or for all kinds of weather. Apply at once immediately.

Single Copies of the Progress may be had at the desk at all hours from 7 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. Price FIVE CENTS.

Legislature.

Yesterday was the first day of the fourth week of the session; and though the bill for raising of troops for State defence still sleeps, a better head of steam seemed to have been put on and more disposition to transact business was visible.

The whole time of the Senate, in open session, with exception to the discussion of two resolutions—one declaring the office of Adjutant General, Attorney General, &c., vacant; and the other inquiring the Governor to communicate with the Confederate Government against the Government destruction of cotton by the military authorities in Eastern North Carolina. The resolutions were discussed with much ability by Messrs. Graham, Dortch, Hill, Carraway, Stanly, Slaughter and others, and both finally passed.

In the House, after business of minor importance, the bill introduced by Capt. Grissom making appropriation for our sick and wounded soldiers was taken up, and after discussion and amendments was passed. [Appropriates $200,000 for the benefit of our sick and wounded in hospital or the Surgeon General may direct.]

During the morning both houses went into secret session but of the nature of the business transacted of course our reporters and myself are entirely ignorant.

C. P. BESSON, AN OLD EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED officer, one who has carried his company from the commencement of the present war, as a Drill Master, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, presents his name for the office of Adjutant General of the State.
Dec. 9-1w

ELECTION IN GRANVILLE.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 5, 1862.

AT THE COMING ELECTION LET ALL VOTE FOR Major G. U. BLACKNALL in all Hon. R. B. Gilliam's company. The Major is generally known as the soldiers friend and will, if elected, seek every opportunity to promote his wants.

MANY FRIENDS.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GRANVILLE.

I ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR the HOUSE OF COMMONS to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. B. Gilliam.

GEO. KADER HARRIS.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 5, 1862.

Daily Journal, Semi-Weekly Register and Standard copy one week and forward bill. Dec 9-1t

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Correspondence with Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Hanse Towns, and the other European Powers.

Very favorable relations continue to be maintained with Turkey, China and Japan.

Our intercourse with Persia has been suspended by the withdrawal of the representatives of both countries.

Our relations with Switzerland, Portugal, Belgium, Hayti, Liberia, Rome, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Two Sicilies, Holland, Peru and Chili remain undisturbed.

Candia, during the conversion with the authorities of New Granada closed its session without making overtures and passed on all the claims which had been presented to it. A proposition is pending to submit the Convention thus to arbitration to do the same thing before the Joint commission between the United States and the republic of Costa Rica, but the progress of events has hitherto prevented the exchange of ratifications of the treaty which was concluded with that republic.

[ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.]

[DUTIES AMASSED FROM IT.]

A disposition to favor disloyal action of various kinds existing within the United States was unhappily evidenced in a part of the British empire, early in the insurrectionary movement, like the present, in connection with parties claiming to represent a majority of the people of the United States. Formal complaints of the character of the disposition and action referred to were duly made to the British government, which, it is believed, took prompt measures to prevent the fitting out and departure of vessels specially adapted to warlike use, from British ports, in aid of the insurrection. The vessels which have since escaped from British ports, or been wrongfully permitted to depart therefrom, have been enabled to inflict upon the United States the great injuries of which this government has complained, chiefly because of the delay which occurred in the execution of the laws in regard to such vessels, after the facts in regard to them were brought to the notice of the British government. Great Britain has thus far failed to adopt suitable measures for the detention of vessels which, before their departure, were known to be destined to warlike service against the United States. Persons connected with the authorities of foreign nations, which have been engaged in the present civil war in the United States, have been found in some of the principal ports of Great Britain, in political communication with leading statesmen and other influential persons, including members of the British parliament, apparently with the object of enlisting them in measures hostile to the United States. Parliamentary debates have shown that the British government was not yet been friendly to the United States.

[FRANCE.]

It may be well to recommend an observance of the neutrality laws in view of the complaints which have been made of violations of them during the present war. I have forwarded to the Governors of those States the correspondence which has occurred in relation to the subject, and requested that prosecutions be instituted against persons who appear to have violated the laws.

[SPAIN AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.]

[DUTIES ARISING